

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BREWER, McHAIL & CO.
WHOLESALE Stationers, Publishers of the National and other.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
No. 45, King Street, East Toronto.

B. McH. & Co. beg to call the attention of their customers, the trade and country dealers generally, to their large and well assorted stock of Stationery.

Toronto, June 29, 1854. 1y-21

JOHN McNAB,
Barrister and Attorney.

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
[6m28] Church Street, Toronto.

F. A. WHITNEY & CO.,
Flour Dealers,

Toronto Street, (opposite the Post Office.)

They will either purchase Flour sent to this place, or will store and sell to customers for a warehouse commission.

Toronto, July 10th, 1854. 23-3m

JOHN T. STOKES,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

SILVER, C. W.
November 12, 1853. 16-41

DR. J. HACKETT,
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur.

NEWMARKET, C. W.
Residence, Next door to the Temperance Hotel.

February 6, 1853. 41-1

J. C. BLISS,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that he has taken the House of Mr. James Mosely

TAILORING BUSINESS
in all its branches. He returns thanks for past favors and solicits a share of public patronage.

December 24, 1852.

MR. NORTH RICHARDSON,
GENERAL AGENT, AND CONVEYANCER, DEBTS COLLECTED,

BOOKS POSTED AND BALANCED
OFFICE at the OLD STAND on the Hill, Newmarket.

N. B.—Several SUPERIOR FARMS FOR SALE.

July 30th, 1852.

AGENCY OF THE
CITY BANK MONTREAL,
HOLLAND LANDING.

DISCOUNT DAYS:
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,

ARTHUR McMASTER, AGENT
Holland Landing, Nov. 3, 1853. 1y-10

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer

For Whitchurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can make application either personally or by letter, (post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket.

Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 6m13

R MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE, TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb 17, 1851.

R. C. McMULLEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,

Land, General Commission, Division Court Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and Treasurer to the Home District Building Society, Commissioner and Auctioneer.

Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 1y-23

JOHN R. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in

CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c. Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS,

NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines, of their own compound, adapted to the various diseases incident to the changeable climate in which we live. Also, the

Celebrated American Oil,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors, Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c., together with a general assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt attention to all who may favor us with a call.

ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 16-9

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALMAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.

A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and FLOUGHS, on hand for sale. Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 41-1

Millinery! Millinery!

JUST received a splendid and choice variety of PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS of

CAPES, BONNETS, &c.

at the Millinery Establishment, adjoining the Post Office.

ELLEN McGUIRE.
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 13-10

POETRY.

Remembrance of George Farguhar;
Deceased October 11th, 1854, aged 67 years.

BY RAND WILSON.

I love thee sympathizing strains,
That give my other's griefs to feel,
Like blood they're cycling through my veins,
Like cordials, other's griefs to heal.

Mine eyes brought feelings to my heart,
Obscured in him, that's dead and gone;
From all in life he had to part,
And put his lasting griefs on!

His life doth in my mind arise,
Although a stranger to his home;
His deeds were glorious in mine eyes,
His practice my heart I own.

When I remind his dying day,
The joys and griefs he leaves behind,
I find this service in my way,
To comfort those he leaves behind!

Mine eyes behold him upward rise,
Like one in Providential care;
For light and truth were in his eyes,
His deeds of life, religious prayer.

His life was like a precious stone,
And formed by heaven's giving hand;
His thoughts were wandering from his home,
He lived like one by God's command.

Oh may his Presbyterian friends,
By far surpass this heart of mine;
And count the blessings heaven sends,
And draw his virtues in a line.

His care was for his church and home,
And spent his days in love and peace;
Oh! that dear George was better known,
And that his virtues may increase!

A SYMPATHISING HYMN
To the remembrance of George Farguhar—his home and Presbyterian friends.

With mourning let us join the psalm,
That thoughtful George has left behind,
Where we no more can see his face,
Nor his dear bride his presence find.

Remembrance brings his visage back,
His life's engraving within her breast;
Though her beloved's in the tomb,
She's confident he's gone to rest.

Though tears may fall, and sighs arise,
Yet in his life we comfort find;
And heaven will bless the weeping eyes,
Of her, to whom he's been so kind.

Oh, friends, attend the homesome place!
Not with a heart that's chill'd and cold;
But with the cares of love and grace,
That never, never will grow old!

Mine eyes hath brought this lesson home—
In him the works of God I see;
His humble life my soul doth own,
His presence, Lord, doth comfort me.

Oh may his church, his name remind,
And may I own his life with me;
That more such virtues I may find—
And all the church with George agree!

LITERATURE.

From Gleason's Drawing-Room Companion.

The Golden Clasp; or the Young Doctor and his Patients.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

CHAPTER I.

A dark night had settled down over the village of L., and a heavy rain was gradually flooding the streets. Dr. Jacob Tollman sat in his snug apartment, half buried in the cushion of his easy chair, with his slippers on his feet, and his head resting on a high stuffed stool, while his attention seemed equally divided between a volume of anatomical plates, which he held in his hand, and the smoke that curled up from the well-filled grate near him.

"Heigh-ho!" fairly groaned the doctor, tossing his book upon the table and starting up from his chair. "What a life is this I now lead, to be sure. Here I am, six-and-twenty, with as much business as I can attend to, and good-looking, too, upon my honor; but what is all this good for? I haven't anybody to enjoy life with me—nobody to smile, unless perchance, I fix them with a joke. I visit every sick room in town; see nothing but long faces and looks of agony; hear nothing but moans and murmurings; feel nothing but pulses and fevered brows; and then, when I return to my home, what is there for me? Nothing but my old landlady and a cold meal of victuals. It's decidedly too bad. Jake Tollman, you ought to have a wife!"

This last sentence came out with a sort of forced effect, and the young doctor almost shuddered at the thought; for, under the circumstances, it is much to be wondered at. The fact is, Dr. Tollman was a sort of trumpery card in L., and many parents who had marriageable daughters to dispose of were sluffing in all sorts of ways to get him into their hands. He saw this, and he could not help fearing that if he attempted to get him a wife among his acquaintances he might get "taken in the net" of some scheming mother when he least expected it. Innumerable were the cases where he had been called to visit young ladies who had the nervous headache, slight colds, or something of that sort, when he knew that his presence was only required that he might hear their doting mamas enumerate their daughter's thousand virtues. Yet Jacob Tollman was not the man to live a happy bachelor's life. He longed for a home of his own; for a hearthstone over which his own big affections should preside, and about which should cluster those tender ties of sympathy and love that can only exist beneath the genial influence of true conjugal felicity.

"There's a Fidelia Barker," muttered the doctor, "She's pretty, and may be rich; but six separate times since I have been here has she caught cold by going to balls so ridiculous-

ly thin dresses. Then there's Matilda Malfalpo—really good-looking—wants a husband, but she's always got the nervous headache; the night of a large fly, or a spider, sets her into hysterics. And there's—"

At this juncture the door-bell rang violently, and in a moment afterwards a ruddy-faced servant-girl poked her head in at the doctor's door.

"Wants the doctor,"

"Then show him in,"

"It's a woman, sir,"

"A woman?" repeated Tollman.

"Yes, sir,"

"Then show her in."

"A woman out on such a night as this?" continued the doctor, to himself, shivering as the sound of the cold wind and pattering rain-drops fell upon his ears. "Some sick husband, I suppose. She must be an excellent wife."

His reverie was her cut short by the entrance of the applicant, and he was not a little surprised at her appearance. She could not have been the rolling of more than nineteen years, and though that length of time had developed in her person a full degree of female loveliness, yet she looked wan and pale, and her large brilliant eyes seemed like jet-set diamonds in a bust of alabaster. Her hair hung in flowing masses over her shoulders, confined only by a well-worn hood, and from its curling ends the water was dripping in big drops. She did not shiver, nor did she seem to be aware that she was wet and cold.

"Is this the doctor?" she asked, in an earnest but yet sweet and silvery voice.

"At your service," returned Tollman, forgetting the wind and the rain in the sudden interest he experienced from the sight of his visitor.

"My mother, sir, is very sick," she said, in a supplicating manner. "I know it is a disagreeable night for you to go out; but unless she can have assistance, I fear she will not live."

"If Jacob Tollman dares not face a storm that one like you can buffet, he would not deserve the name of man. Is it far from here?"

"You know the little cottage that stands in the lane beyond the red mill?"

"Yes. The widow Lawrence lives there."

"That is the place, sir."

"Then you must be Lydia Lawrence?"

"That is my name," returned the girl, with a slight courtesy.

"I have heard of your mother. Sit you down by the fire, and I will be ready to accompany you in a moment."

Dr. Tollman had heard of Mrs. Lawrence as an industrious widow, and as the mother of a beautiful daughter, but further than that he knew nothing of her, save that she never mingled in society, and was scarcely ever seen beyond the precincts of her humble home. It took him but a few moments to put on his boots and heavy coat, and then, taking his small medicine-bags across his arm, he bade the girl follow him. In the entry he took a large umbrella, and then stepped out into the street.

The young doctor hesitated a moment ere he decided upon what he next should do. He, of course, desired that his companion should walk under the umbrella, but in order to do so she would have to take his arm, and this was to him a novel thing. He mustered up his courage, however, and politely offered the kind escort.

"I dare not trespass thus upon your kindness," Lydia returned, with a faltering timidity. Tollman caught the meaning of that tone in a moment, and feeling assured that it indicated the very fear the girl had expressed, he laid aside his own timid reserve, and finally prevailed upon her to accept his proffered arm. Her hand trembled in its new resting-place, but she seemed thankful for his kindness, nevertheless. The doctor made no attempt at conversation, for the management of his umbrella was as much as he could attend to.

The widow's cottage was nearly a mile distant from his own residence, but he reached it at length, and was ushered into one of the only two rooms that occupied the lower floor, where he found Mrs. Lawrence upon a bed.

"He has come, dear mother," exclaimed Lydia, as she hurried towards the couch.

"Then may God bless his kind heart," faintly murmured the sick woman, as she turned heavily upon her side.

Dr. Tollman felt the patient's pulse. It was somewhat hurried in its beatings, though faint and irregular.

"Have you been long sick?" he asked, as he sat down by her side, and placed his hand over the region of her heart.

"Yes, for years," she returned.

"But how long since you have been confined to your bed?"

"Three days."

The young doctor shook his head.

"Drugs will do you but little good," he said.

"Your disease must be cured by your own feelings—your own spirits. I can do somewhat to alleviate your pain, but you must drive away the sorrow-stroke from your heart, if you would recover. I tell you plainly that your heart is already greatly enlarged, and it cannot bear much more."

"Then I shall stay but little longer on earth."

"Yes, yes; you may stay much longer. What should weigh you down so? Confide to me the tale of your grief."

There was something so kind in the manner of the young man, and he seemed to feel so much sympathy for her, that the sick woman really felt a relief in telling to him her story.

"It is now twelve years since my husband left me for a voyage to South America," she commenced, "and from which he never returned. After waiting a year without hearing any intelligence of him, I clanked to pick up a paper, one day, in which I saw the name of his ship mentioned. I sat down to read it, and found that the vessel had been picked up on the reefs outside of Trinidad, with her upper

works burned, and her whole cargo ransacked, and the most valuable portion of it gone. She had been attacked by pirates, the crew all murdered, and then the vessel set on fire, but in all probability a heavy storm must have extinguished the flames. Can you wonder, sir, that such a shock should have left effects that may never be effaced? But that was not all. My husband had returned his all in the speculation he was engaged in, and I was left destitute. I could not beg; and though I desired to work, yet I could not always obtain it. At length I moved to this place, and many a day have I seen roll over the heads of myself and child with not even a crumb of bread in the house. During the summer months I have supported myself by picking berries, most of which I have exchanged with the old miller for meal. But even poverty is not all. My heart sinks beneath even a greater weight than that."

The poor woman hesitated and gazed upon her fair daughter.

"I know that I am going from this scene of sorrow, and I must leave my child behind. It is a dark and dangerous world, sir, for one like her. She will have no father, nor mother, no protector, and no—"

"Hush, mother dear," urged Lydia, stepping lightly to the bedside. "You will not leave me yet; and if you do, some kind hearts will surely be found to give me the protection."

"That they will," almost involuntarily ejaculated the doctor, with more enthusiasm than he was aware of. "This world is not so dark as your fears would paint it. There are thousands of bright spots yet beaming upon its surface, and the great heart of humanity yet throbs with much of kindness. You have suffered, 'tis true, but O, how many are there who have suffered far more! Has not God left you a kind, true, and affectionate child, and has he not allowed you, to live to see her a blessing to you? Tell me, do you not possess that which all the wealth of the Indies could not purchase in the honor of your daughter and yourself?"

"Yes, yes,—O yes!" cried the woman, as the burning words of the doctor fell upon her ears.

"Then try to feel more happy. It will do you more good than all the medicine in the world. You owe it to yourself and to your child. You shall not want. I will leave such portions as you need to-night, and I will call again on the morrow with something to nourish you."

"Your words and admonitions are just, sir, and I will do what I can; but 'tis hard to overcome the feelings and impulses of the crushed heart."

Lydia Lawrence had remained standing by the bed, but her eyes fell and her cheek flushed as she heard the physician's words, for she knew that his gaze was upon her. Yet she felt not uneasy, for there was something in what she heard that savored of an open-hearted kindness that she seldom met with, and it sent a thrill of joy to her soul.

"Doctor," said Mrs. Lawrence, as Tollman at length arose to depart, "it may be a long time ere I can pay your services—perhaps never; I should not have sent for you to-night, but Lydia was determined to go."

"Speak not of that, madam. Let me be the first to refer again to the subject of payment."

The doctor left such directions as he thought necessary, and also such medicines as could be of any service, and bidding the widow take hope, he left the cottage. The rain still continued to fall, but Jacob Tollman heeded it not, for his mind was too full of the scenes that had passed and he was contemplating an imaginary list of kindness that he was going to perform for the widow. All this flowed from the pure desire he held for doing good. He was not selfish yet.

On the next day he called as he had promised, and he had the gratification of finding Mrs. Lawrence much better. She looked happier, seemed more hopeful, and conversed with much spirit.

Two days afterwards he called and found his patient alighted. Her slumber was so sweet and quiet that he would not awaken her, so he sat down in the opposite room with Lydia, with whom he entered into conversation.

Though her sphere of observation had not been great, and though her means of literary attainments had been limited, yet Tollman found her mind well stored with useful knowledge; and as he gradually drew her out from her timid reserve, he discovered that she possessed all those moral and social beauties of mind that characterized her mother.

When Dr. Jacob Tollman left the cottage that day, he had contracted a regular disease of the heart; not such a one, perhaps, as had prostrated Mrs. Lawrence, nor, indeed, one that might have been deemed incurable; but, nevertheless, there was much of palpitation in that region, and he felt as he had never felt before. That night he dreamed of the cottage nymph, and the next morning he thought of her as he ate his breakfast, and the more he thought the more he became convinced that he had never seen a female like her before.

Towards evening, having attended to such patients as needed his advice, he stood at his door revolving in his mind the expediency, or, as he chose to term it, the necessity of visiting Mrs. Lawrence; and he had made up his mind to go, when a gentleman in a gig drove furiously up to the gate and enquired for the doctor.

"Am I the man," returned Tollman, stepping down from the door.

"Then jump into my gig and go with me. There's room enough for both of us."

"Unless the case is very urgent, you will have to dispense with my services for the present, for I was just going to fulfil a professional engagement," returned the doctor, not at all liking the idea of being cheated out of his intended visit, now that he had made up his mind to go.

"The case is just such a case as must be attended to immediately. No more needless

than a man most dead; so take your instruments and come along."

"But what is the case? Fractured skull, or broken limbs, or what? I should like to know what instrument to take."

The doctor at length made out that it might be a contusion of the skull and broken limbs both, so he prepared himself for either emergency, and got into the man's gig. It was an appeal he could not resist, but the circumstance opened his eyes a little wider to the fact that he had been deprived of a great enjoyment. His companion carried him some four miles from the village; and when he stopped, it was in front of a small inn, where a few marketmen and farmers were in the habit of congregating.

The doctor found his patient to be a middle-aged man, who had been thrown from his wagon, but though he was considerably bruised and sprained, yet no bones were broken.

Tollman remained with the unfortunate man until late in the evening; and when he returned to his lodgings, it was altogether out of season for his intended visit to Mrs. Lawrence.

TO BE CONTINUED.

COLONIAL.

Brown's Rectory Bill.

An Act to remove all doubts as to the nullity of the Letters Patent intended to endow the Rectories established in Upper Canada with any portion of the lands called Clergy Reserves.

Whereas the establishment and endowment of certain Rectories in Upper Canada, under color of the Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty-first year of the Reign of King George the Third, and intitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Canada, in North America,' and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," has caused great and just dissatisfaction; And whereas it is expedient to revoke all that has been done in the premises, and restore the land taken from the public domain from the said purpose, to the general use of all Her Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada; Be it therefore enacted, &c.

That the several Letters Patent passed under the great seal of the Province of Upper Canada, whereby certain lands, formerly known as Clergy Reserves, were set apart; or intended to be set apart, as endowments to be held appurtenant to the Rectories therein respectively mentioned, for the use and benefit of Clergymen of the Church of England, shall be and are hereby declared to be and to have ever been null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; And the several lands described and set apart in the said Letters Patent, as endowment as aforesaid for the said Rectories, shall be and be vested in Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors for ever, for the support of the Common Schools in Upper Canada; Provided always, that the several Rectors now legally in the possession of any of the said lands under the said Letters Patent, shall respectively hold and enjoy the same during their natural lives or incumbencies; And provided also, that the Governor of this Province by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, in all cases where Churches or Parsonages have been erected upon any of the said lands, may in his discretion grant and alienate for ever to the owner or owners of such Churches or Parsonages respectively, a quantity of the land on which such Churches or Parsonages have been built not exceeding five acres for each such Church or Parsonage.

That the several Letters Patent passed under the great seal of the Province of Upper Canada, whereby certain lands, formerly known as Clergy Reserves, were set apart; or intended to be set apart, as endowments to be held appurtenant to the Rectories therein respectively mentioned, for the use and benefit of Clergymen of the Church of England, shall be and are hereby declared to be and to have ever been null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; And the several lands described and set apart in the said Letters Patent, as endowment as aforesaid for the said Rectories, shall be and be vested in Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors for ever, for the support of the Common Schools in Upper Canada; Provided always, that the several Rectors now legally in the possession of any of the said lands under the said Letters Patent, shall respectively hold and enjoy the same during their natural lives or incumbencies; And provided also, that the Governor of this Province by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, in all cases where Churches or Parsonages have been erected upon any of the said lands, may in his discretion grant and alienate for ever to the owner or owners of such Churches or Parsonages respectively, a quantity of the land on which such Churches or Parsonages have been built not exceeding five acres for each such Church or Parsonage.

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Now Advertisements.

Watch and Clock Maker—J. Dixon.
Diamonds, Jewels, and Gold—J. H. Smith.
Hatters—J. H. Smith.
Hatters—J. H. Smith.
Hatters—J. H. Smith.

Opinion of the Press.

Monday, Friday, October 20th, 1854.

Should a Minority Govern?

Are Reformers justified in combining to support the existing coalition government? It is a question not infrequently asked by the friends of the Ministry; particularly so, as they, with all the adroitness it is possible to conceive, when the Administration have promised to carry out the measures of the late Government, and when put in this way the unwilling and unsuspecting are often led to give a negative answer. Our duty as a journalist—our duty to the public welfare of this rising Colony, compel us to answer it in the affirmative, we therefore say yes emphatically, yes! Never, since the coming of Responsible Government to Canada, have honest Reformers more completely sold—never have public men more deceitfully betrayed public confidence, and set at naught "the well understood wishes" of their constituents, than they were at the late political shuffle at Quebec. Through the connivance of Lord Elgin and the secret wire-pulling of Hincks and Ross and the Morrisons, the patronage and power of the Crown has been vested in the hands of a very small minority—that minority, too, being composed of the very men that held tyrannic sway during the days of "compactism."

If there is one thing more than another which may be looked upon as a justification of the determined opposition of all honest Reformers, it is the sudden and almost incredible change wrought in the principles of the Leaders of the Coalition. Not six months ago one of the present cabinet charged Mr. Hincks, on the floor of the House, with being "steeped in infamy to the very lips," and his government with being "tainted with corruption individually and collectively;" but now can fraternize with him, and indeed look upon him as the main stay to their position,—thus shouldering the corruption they held in such pious denunciation. Yankee Doodle spoke the truth when he said the "ile has mixed with the water and the water has mixed with the ile." The Tories, for the sake of office, have joined hands with the very men they denounced as being "tainted with corruption," and render obedience to the will of the corrupted! thereby enabling a minority to render dictation to the majority. Responsible Government was given to Canada with the view that those entrusted with the patronage of the Crown should be men in whom a majority of the people had confidence; but, alas, for the treachery of the people's Representatives, the "well understood wishes" of the people have been thwarted, and their opinions so repeatedly expressed at the polls, set at naught. It was in consequence of the high-handed proceedings of these same Leaders, that first gave us a Responsible system; and now that the people of Canada were about to witness the consummation and complete triumph of those principles for which they as a party have for years struggled, to be thus sold by political traitors professing to be friends, is a downright injustice to the intelligence of the people, and richly deserves the condemnation of every honest friend to the best interests of the country. We therefore look upon the opposition as sound and judicious, and should receive the hearty co-operation of every well wisher to the cause of Reform.

We have also given, in a previous number of the Era, our objections to the present coalition; these same objections would now apply in supporting the opposition. In the first place, the coalition was altogether uncalled for. In the second place, the combination is composed of men who do not possess public confidence. In the third place, the whole scheme was a well designed trick of Hincks to get rid of having his public conduct thoroughly scrutinized, and to prevent the facts of the case being prominently brought before the public.

Wasting the peoples money—Pleasure Excursion!

The little pleasure excursion proposed and carried out by Government, a few days ago, only cost the country about £1,000; and out of a House of 65, but six members are to be found voting in defence of the people's rights but six opposed to robbing the public chest. Here are the yeas and nays:

Yeas—Messieurs Dell, Bowes, Bureau, Casan, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Church, Crawford, Daly, Daoust, de la Montagne, Deslauriers, Desjardins, DeWitt, Dionne, Dostaler, Dufresne, Feltou, Ferguson, Ferrie, Foley, Fortier, Fournier, Fraser, Freeman, Holton, Jackson, John, Labelle, Langton, Laporte, Lariviere, Le Boulleux, Lumsden, MacDonald, Glangery, McCann, McKelvie, Marchildon, Masson, Mesurier, Merritt, Monaghan, Motin, Morrison of Niagara, O'Farrell, Patrick, Peltier, Poulin, Prevost, Rhodes, Roblin, Scatcherd, Shaw, Stevenson, Teche, Wright and Young—59.

Nays—Messieurs Bourassa, Darche, Dorion, de Drummond, Hartman, Mackenzie, and Valois—6.

how can it be expected that the subject will be overthrown? In looking over the list of yeas, we were surprised to see the names of Ferguson, Foley, Fraser, Freeman, MacDonald, Glangery, Merritt, Wright, and others. Perhaps these men will be able to explain and give satisfactory reasons for this vote to their constituents; but we cannot conceive upon what ground they will rest their plea.

Fourth Division Court.

HON. JUDGE HARRISON, PRESIDING.

The above court was held in Newmarket, on Friday last, the 13th inst., before his Honor, Judge Harrison. The number of cases were not as numerous as generally; but considerable interest was manifested during the trial of many of them. The following is a synopsis of the defended cases:

Sprague vs. Peck.—The Plaintiff in this case sued Defendant for the amount of a note which he endorsed. Defendant pleaded that he had not been notified according to law, and had been, the amount upon the face of the note might have been collected from the man on whom the note was drawn long since then had failed. Considerable interest was manifested; and the case strongly argued on both sides. Verdict for Plaintiff; Bountice for Plaintiff; Jones for Defendant.

Ward vs. White.—This was an adjourned case from last Court. Plaintiff sued for amount of Notes of hand. Defendant denied making the notes; at least, if he had made them, he had paid them, but failing to establish this, judgment was given for Plaintiff; Jones for Plaintiff; Bountice for Defendant.

Irwin vs. Parsons.—Plaintiff sued for amount of account. Defendant pleaded that he was overcharged, as the work done was performed by contract. Several witnesses were examined and the contract proven. Defendant gained the affect. Jones for Plaintiff; Bountice for Defendant.

Hackett vs. Stephens.—Plaintiff sued for amount of account. Defendant pleaded that he was overcharged. Verdict for Plaintiff.

O'Hare vs. Cameron.—This case was a peculiar one. It appears that some time ago Plaintiff taught a school, of which, Defendant was a trustee; but in consequence of some transaction, of which we did not learn, Plaintiff had his license taken from him by the local superintendent. Defendant thereupon, amongst others, desired him to still continue teaching, and held a public meeting to ascertain the views of the Section, when the meeting decided almost unanimously, to keep Plaintiff on as teacher; but at the end of the term no body was found to pay him for his services. He therefore sued Defendant for his pay; but failing to establish an agreement, Plaintiff was non-suited.

Murray vs. Adam.—Plaintiff sued for amount of account. Defendant objected on the ground of overcharge. Offset allowed.

Patterson vs. Buchanan.—Defendant was summoned under the 91st clause. He pleaded his inability to pay at present, and the judge made an order of 10s per month.

Wallis vs. Minthorn.—Plaintiff sued to recover a note promised him as inclusive of a bargain on a previous transaction. Defendant denied that any such bargain was made; but Plaintiff proving it to be the case, verdict was rendered in his favor. Bountice for Plaintiff; Jones for Defendant.

Torrance vs. Hasty.—Plaintiff sued for amount of note. Defendant denied making the same, and argued that it was a false signature. Plaintiff proved however that he had made the note, and a verdict was rendered in his favor.

Brigley vs. Collins.—Plaintiff in this case, as near as we could understand it, sent a cow to winter, to Defendant; but Defendant understood that he was to have the privilege of buying her at a certain price; but failing to establish this, judgment was rendered that Defendant should pay the full value for the cow as valued this spring, with the cost of wintering her deducted. Bountice for Plaintiff.

Coverdale vs. Hunter.—Plaintiff sued for amount of wages. Defendant pleaded that he had engaged him to perform a certain work which he professed to be competent to do; but so far from being a competent person he had done him £10 damage in one week.—Plaintiff was non-suited.

Blair vs. Graham.—Plaintiff sued for amount of note. Defendant pleaded that his son had made the note without his knowledge and consent, and being a minor, Plaintiff was non-suited. Jones for Plaintiff; Bountice for Defendant.

Agricultural Show.

The North York Branch Agricultural Society held their Fall Exhibition of Stock, Produce and Implements, on Wednesday last, the 18th inst. Nearly 200 entries were made with the Secretary; and competition in every class except Cheese. Although the day was cold and to some extent disagreeable, yet a large number of people were in attendance. Parties that have been connected with the Society ever since its formation, informed us that an exhibition never passed off better or gave so much general satisfaction. As soon as the Judges had completed their onerous duties, a goodly company (nearly 100) sat down to a sumptuous dinner prepared by Mr. J. Forsyth of the Railroad House; after which the auction sale took place.—Mr. Seth Ashton, Auctioneer. Several fine Sheep and Lambs were disposed of, and had it not been for the inclemency of the weather no doubt much stock and seed would have changed hands. We understand Mr. Trent sold one of his fine Rams at £8 10. On the whole, the exhibition was remarkably good; and the quality and number of Stock and other articles never before excelled here. The following is a list of the successful competitors:

STOCK.

Judges.—Messrs. T. Atkins, John Ritchey, and Archibald McMullen.

Team Horses.

First Prize—Geo. Connor.
2nd do—John Goodwill.

Draught Broad Mare.

First Prize—Thos. Lloyd.
2nd do—Samuel Douglass.

Fat Cows or Heifers.

First prize—Geo. Playter.
2nd do—Geo. Playter.
3rd do—Samuel Trent.

Fat Bullocks.

First prize—R. Culverwell.
2nd do—Samuel Trent.
3rd do—Samuel Trent.

Cow Giving Milk.

First prize—R. Culverwell.
2nd do—Henry Hooper.
3rd do—Henry Hooper.

Yearling Heifer.

First prize—Geo. Playter.
2nd do—Geo. Playter.

Yoke of Working Oxen.

First prize—Philip Bogart.
2nd do—John Millard.

Aged Ram.

First prize—Samuel Trent.
2nd do—R. Culverwell.
3rd do—Samuel Trent.

Ram Lamb.

First prize—Henry Watson.
2nd do—Henry Watson.
3rd do—Thos. Curry.

Three Fat Sheep.

First prize—John Evans.
2nd do—John Goodwill.

Three Ewes.

First prize—Samuel Trent.
2nd do—Henry Watson.
3rd do—Samuel Trent.

Three Ewe Lambs.

First prize—Samuel Trent.
2nd do—Henry Watson.
3rd do—Samuel Trent.

Best Boar.

First prize—Wm. J. Phillips.
2nd do—Thos. Curry.

Sow Kept for Breeding.

First prize—Seth Scott.
2nd do—Thos. Toller.

PRODUCE.

Judges.—Messrs. John Fletcher, MeJ. Stephenson and Dr. Ford.

2 Bushels Fall Wheat.

First prize—Joseph B. Willson.
2nd do—Benjamin Pearson.
3rd do—Wm. Phillips.

2 Bushels Spring Wheat.

First prize—Orin Chappell.
2nd do—Wm. Phillips.
3rd do—Peter Pearson.

Timothy Seed.

First prize—Thos. Heacock.
2nd do—Joseph B. Willson.

Potatoes.

First prize—Geo. Playter.
2nd do—J. S. Wilkin.

Mangle Wurtzel.

First Prize—Thos. Curry.
2nd do—Wm. I. Phillips.

Steeds Turnips.

First prize—Henry Hooper.
2nd do—Reuben Powell.

Cabbage.

First prize—John Evans.
2nd do—Calvin Weddel.

Onions.

First prize—Seth Scott.
2nd do—Robt. Culverwell.

Carrots.

First prize—Reuben Powell.
2nd do—Major Eaton.

Parsnips.

First prize—Thos. Rapot.
2nd do—J. S. Wilkin.

Butter.

First prize—Alfred Stevens.
2nd do—T. L. Heacock.

Cheese.

First prize—Alfred Stevens.

The following statement of the loss of the Arctic, by Mr. Ballman, the 2nd officer, appeared in an extra on Tuesday. Mr. B. and the other officers and crew saved in the 2 boats, arrived at Broad Cove, and reached here on Tuesday.

On Wednesday 27th, at noon, Cape Race being N. W. 65 miles, running in a very thick fog, we were struck on the starboard bow between 6 feet abait the cutter, by an iron steamer, which made three holes in the ship, two below the water, 1 of which was about 6 feet in length, and 12 feet wide, leaving the whole outer water of the iron steamer clear through the Arctic's side. So dense was the fog, that the vessel could not be seen a minute before the collision. The helm was put hard-a-starboard. The engine was stopped instantly, and backed at full speed, until clear of the other steamer, which occupied a couple of minutes. The other steamer seemed to be sinking bow first.

Captain Luce immediately gave orders to clear away the quarter boats, which was done, and Mr. Connolly left the Arctic in charge of the starboard boat. On lowering the port boat the Captain exclaimed "Heck up that boat again Mr. Ballman" and beckoned to me to go to him—on doing so he told me to go over the bow and ascertain what damage had been done. I then found the holes above mentioned. Upon informing him of the fact he gave orders to get sails up to try and get them round about to endeavour to stop the vessel which was promptly done, but to no advantage whatever. So much of the bow and iron broken off the other steamer projecting, that the sails could not be brought close to the vessel's side. The carpenter was then lowered down over the vessel's sides and pillows and mattresses passed down to him to try if possible to force them in—but the leak was found to be so far below the water line, that they could not be got in and every effort to stop the leak proved unavailing.—Capt. Luce then ordered the ship's head to be kept N. W. by W. By this time we had lost sight of the chief officer's boat and the other steamer which we supposed sunk.

We had not been on our course more than four or five minutes before she ran over a boat and crew belonging to the other vessel—of whom we caught hold of a rope hanging over the bow. Directly the boat was seen, orders were given to stop the engine, which the Chief Engineer said would not be done. In about 30 minutes all the lower fires were out, and at least 3 feet of water in the ship fore and aft. By this time the confusion amongst the passengers was very great, but they used all efforts in assisting to keep the deck pumps going, and in lighting the ship for the purpose of endeavoring to get at the leak from the inside which was found to be useless, and numbers of them got into the boats which were still hanging to the davits. In 45 minutes after the collision I came up from the fore hold and informed the Captain that the water was on a level with the lower deck beam, and that it was impossible to get at the leak. I then asked him what he thought would be the fate of the ship, when he stated his belief to me that there was no hope of saving her.—He then told me to see to my boats, and on going to those on the port side I found them completely filled with men, women and children, and no possibility of getting near them.—Immediately I went to the starboard side and ordered two of the crew to lower the guard boat and asked the Captain what were his intentions. He replied that "The ship's fate should be his." I then asked him if he would not allow his son to go as intended to take a boat but he returned an answer that he should share his fate. It was soon discovered that there was no hope of saving the Arctic, and the Lady, Daughter, and Son, of Mr. E. K. Collins, were put on board a boat, in the act of lowering which, one of the tackles gave way, and all except one lady, who clung to a sailor holding fast to a boat, were precipitated into the sea and lost. I then jumped into a boat and was ordered by the Captain to cut away the tackles and fall astern. I did so, and at the same time about 20 persons I suppose jumped overboard, of whom 17 or 18 were picked up. We fell in with another boat which had been lowered from the other side and lighted her of part of her load—leaving 19 in her and 25 in my own boat. The last sight we had of the ship her guards were level with the water, and the surface of the sea was covered with human beings, who had fallen or jumped overboard; to whom it was impossible to render any assistance, and we soon lost sight of all as the fog continued to be very dense. I then asked the boats' crews whether they were willing to be governed by me, which was unanimously assented to, and I was put in complete command of both boats. We were then 60 miles South of Cape Race. Deeming it my duty to take the nearest course for the safety of all, after pulling for 40 hours with nothing to guide us but the run of the sea which I took to be heaving from the southwards, and in a thick fog which lasted all the time. We reached Broad Cove, some 12 miles North of Cape Race. We then proceeded by land to Renew, which place we reached on Friday last. I there obtained and took charge of a small schooner, which was hired by the Purser and myself, and proceeded immediately in search of the wreck or the boats. We cruised around in a strong gale of wind from the North-east, but discovered no trace of the ship or boats. I sent word to Capt. Leitch of "the City of Philadelphia steamer," and informed him of the catastrophe, and I am informed he sent off 2 vessels which he had employed about his own ship. Mr. Allen Godrick of Renew, also sent away a vessel on Saturday evening. It is with the greatest regret I have to report that no trace of the Arctic or the boats could be found, but as there were many vessels in the neighborhood of the disaster, it is not impossible that many lives may have been saved. No doubt, however is left in my mind as to the total loss of the Arctic.

(Signed) WM. BALLMAN,
2nd Officer of the Arctic
HALIFAX, 11th.

We have received Newfoundland dates to the 4th inst. The French crew steamer Vesta arrived at St. John's on the 4th, with her foremast and bow shattered to pieces, she being the vessel that came into collision with the ill-fated Arctic. She had on board 31 of the Arctic's crew, which she had picked up at the time of the accident. The Vesta lost 13 of her passengers. Three of the Arctic's boats have not been heard of; but being life-boats, it is to be supposed they may have been picked up by passing ships. Vessels which were sent in search of the boats returned on Tuesday without finding the slightest trace of them. All the passengers and crew, saved as advised yesterday, left there for Boston yesterday in the Europa.

Boston, 11th.

A gentleman who arrived here to-day from New York, informs us that there was a report at Fall River this morning that a vessel loaded with railroad iron had arrived at Warren, R. I., with 40 persons picked up from one of the missing boats of the Arctic.

New York, 12th.

After carefully sifting all the testimony bearing upon disaster of the Arctic, the agents of the Company here entertained strong hopes amounting almost to a certainty that Mrs. Collins and a large number of the other ladies were placed in one of the boats and safely launched under the immediate supervision of Captain Luce, and there seem to be strong reasons for the belief that the three missing boats may yet be heard of with many more passengers.

Quebec, October 14th.
The Bark Cambia picked up Capt. Luce,

and 7 or 8 of the passengers and 5 of the crew of the Arctic from a raft.

The following is a correct list of the passengers saved with Capt. Luce:—Friedrich May, G. F. Allen and Jarno Smith, of the Arctic; J. A. Govey, Francois of the Vesta, seaman Patrick, Norman, Alexander Grant, Michael Russell, John Rielly and John Patterson. Mrs. Collins and family are certainly lost.

COLONIAL.

The Clergy Reserve Revenue.

DRIVING SALES IN VIEW OF SECULARIZATION.

The Receipts from the Clergy Reserves, for 1853, were enormous and unprecedented, viz:—
No. 1. U. Canada. Cash for sales—£61,294
Interest on sales—20,692
Rents on Lots—6,894
Inspection of Timber duties—1,607
No. 2. Lower Canada. Receipts—3,879
No. 3. Interest on investments of former receipts, and of lands sold on credit, under two British statutes in U. Canada, paid out of the proceeds of Canadian taxation on tea, sugar, coffee, tobacco, &c., &c.—40,259
No. 4. Same as No. 3, but for Lower Canada—3,694

£142,559
The cash received by Government in 1853, for sales, interests on lots, rents, timber, dividends on investments of proceeds of former sales, &c., as per Public Accounts of 1853, pages 211 to 272, &c., amounts to \$568,336.—With a lordly and priestly scramble this!

A Model Legislature.

Since parliament commenced on the 5th of September last, beginning with Timothy Brodeur's case, until ending with the Champagne trip to the Saguenay, its achievements have been really wonderful.

Firstly.—There was Timothy's expulsion, upon which occasion one half the present ministry was beaten and non-confided by the other half.

Secondly.—Came Solicitor General Ross' abortive attempt to extinguish the present Speaker of the House and his predecessor by a non-confidence vote, merely because the latter protested against Lord Elgin's violation of the constitution last June, upon which motion all the supporters of one half the ministry voted against the other half.

Thirdly.—The motion of Mr. Pelton, made at the suggestion of Attorney General East, to stop Mr. McKenzie's investigation of ministerial jobs and other obnoxiousities, which motions the ministerial supporters were obliged to withdraw.

Fourthly.—A Champagne excursion to the Saguenay.

Fifthly.—A fool's errand of one of the ministry to Washington.

Sixthly.—An adjournment of a week for Lord Elgin's pleasure excursion to the west, while the legitimate governor of this province is kept passing away his time in the United States.

Seventhly.—A charge upon the unappropriated monies of the province for the attainment of the above important results, to the amount of some £30,000, without including an important item of one hundred per cent on the member's pay, which it is said, they intend to take out of the public chest for such important services.—Quebec Mercury.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—We are enabled to lay before our readers to-day, the judgment of His Honour the Chancellor, in the case of the City of Toronto versus Bowes. Want of room compels us to defer the judgements of Vice-Chancellors Esten and Sprague, until to-morrow; they coincide with the Chancellor's in all essential points.

The defendant, John G. Bowes, is ordered to pay to the City of Toronto the sum of Five Thousand Pounds, being the one-half of the profits on the purchase and sale of the Northern Railroad Debentures, together with interest, and the whole costs of the suit.

Previous to the disclosures made in Court, which exposed the illicit machinery and deceptions resorted to, to carry through this transaction, we should while rejoicing at the establishment of a sound rule of equity, have regretted that its operation should fall so heavily upon an individual; but since those disclosures, we are fain to say, we have no longer the smallest sympathy with the defendant in the suit. He has most justly and deservedly suffered the penalty of a most creditable act, so surrounded with fraud and falsehood, that nothing but the rigorous test of a Chancery process, could have induced any charitably disposed persons to believe in its existence.

It is understood that the defendant means to appeal. The success of this suit, it is said, will determine the plaintiffs upon taking similar action against Mr. Hincks.—Colonist.

THE ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL.

The first measure of the New Ministry, into whose hands Hincks has handed over his supporters and apologists, has disgusted the whole country. Even the Leader expresses his amazement at the absurdity of it. Like the Ministry themselves, the Elective Legislative Council Bill is half radical—half Tory, and whole humbug. There are twenty members to be elected after the passage of the bill, and twenty every two years after, until the whole amounts to sixty, the old members to remain for life! The elected members are to remain for six years. The details of this measure we will soon be enabled to lay before our readers. Mr. Gould's "full confidence in Hincks," will, of course, lead him to support this mongrel measure. We shall see.—Whitby Reporter.

The Assizes for the United Counties of York and Peel commenced on Monday before Mr. Justice Burns.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec Oct. 16th.

Attention was called to a resolution passed on Thursday last in reference to an education branch, and after some conversation the resolution was ordered to be reconsidered as irregular on motion of Sir A. Macnab, on the ground that it did not originate in committee of the whole.—The resolution has passed through the House without notice on motion of Dr. Fortier.

Mr. Donohue, of Montreal, introduced a bill to incorporate the British American Friendly Society of Canada.

Mr. CAYLEY stated in answer to Mr. Ferrie, that the Government had under inquiry the circulation of the country in relation to Copper Coins.

Sir Allan MacNAB said, in answer to the same member, that the Government had not yet made any arrangement with reference to the establishment of Deaf and Dumb Institutions, but they had the subject under consideration.

On motion of Mr. LAFRANCE, an address was adopted relative to the affairs of the High School.

Mr. MORIN said, in reply to Mr. Thibault, that a bill would be introduced for the settlement of the Seigneurial Tenure.

Mr. Solicitor General SWINN moved, for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act respecting the Ministerial Corruption in reference to the Bonanza case, Point Lait purchase, and Grand Trunk Stockholders.

Mr. BOWES introduced a bill to confine to the city of Toronto the possession of the island opposite to it.

Mr. CAYLEY said, in answer to Mr. Morin, that the Government did not intend for the present to make any alteration in the system of depositing money in the Bank of Upper Canada, but they did not pledge themselves not to make any alteration.

Mr. MacKENZIE introduced a bill to provide for the public printing and advertisements.

A motion of Mr. STEVENSON containing instructions to the Standing Committee on Printing was carried.

In answer to Mr. FERRIS Mr. CAYLEY said the Government had not yet paid Messrs. McKean, McLarty & Co. any money, on account of their line of Steamers, (as the reporter understood); he added the subject was under the investigation of the Government.

Sir A. MacNAB stated, in answer to Mr. Aikens, that the Government did not intend to take any step in relation to expending £60,000 voted for the new Government Building in Toronto till after the call of the House on the 7th Nov. He added that plans and specifications had been obtained, and that the cost would be double the sum voted.

Quebec, October 17, 1854.

Last night, after the report left, two despatches relative to the withdrawal of the troops were laid before the House and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. DORION, of Montreal, an address was ordered for all correspondence between the Colonial and Imperial Governments in reference to the Legislative Council.

Mr. Southwick introduced a bill to incorporate Port Burwell Harbor Company.

On motion of Mr. Lemieux a Committee was ordered on the propriety of purchasing the library of the late Sir James Stewart.

On motion of Mr. Galt a Committee was ordered to report upon the management of Public Lands.

Mr. Merritt's Arbitration Bill was ordered to be read six months hence.

The following bills were read a second time: Whitby Incorporation Bill, Notaries' Amendment Bill, Public Officers' Seizures Bill, Quebec Friendly Society Bill, Canada Ocean Steam Navigation Company's Bill, Masson College Bill was passed through Committee.

To-night, Mr. Attorney General McDonald introduced the Clergy Reserve Bill, and it was ordered to be read the 2nd time on Tuesday next.

He explained that the bill creates two funds, one for Upper and the other for Lower Canada. All the assets of Clergy Reserves accrued or to accrue, are transferred to them.

The stipends now paid to Clergy are secured for the lives, and sums now paid to Catholics and Methodist Churches are to be secured to them for such a term of years as the House may determine.

Government at its option may commute the stipends by agreement with the church bodies—not with the incumbents.

When the principal amounts to a sum sufficient to pay commutations and secure a revenue adequate to defraying stipends not commuted, the balance is to be divided from year to year among the municipalities according to population.

On motion of Sir Allan MacNab the House adjourned over till to-morrow, to mark its sense of the great victory gained by the allies over the Russians.

The motion was carried, amid loud cheers, clapping of hands, and shouts of "hurrah!"

Quebec, Oct. 18th.

The committee on Railroads, Canals and Telegraph Lines reported in favor of Montreal Telegraph Company connecting with the House. The following bills were introduced:—Mr. Smith, of Northumberland, Registry of Mortgage Bill; Mr. Bourassa, Bill for Incorporating Mutual Assurance Companies; Mr. Foley, Bill to provide for the incorporation of the Directors of Railroad Companies, and of Municipalities taking stock in them or loaning money; Mr. Fortier, the more expeditious measures of public works; Mr. Starnes, Bill of Progressive Amendment Bill; Mr. Foley, to increase the jurisdiction of county courts in Upper Canada; Mr. Lemieux, to incorporate the Quebec, Chaudiere, Maine and Portland company. An address was ordered, on motion of Mr. Hincks, for a return of the amount of unpaid instalments on the Clergy Reserve which have been reported but not paid.

On motion of Mr. Patrick, the names of Messrs. Pelton, McKenzie, Poulin, Cassault, Jackson, and A. A. Dorion were added to the committee on temperance.

Mr. Drummond said the Government did intend to exact \$25 for copies of documents furnished to the Seigneurial Commission in Montreal.

In answer to Mr. Donohue, Mr. Drummond said, the subject was under the consideration of the Government

LONDON, LEEDS

116 117 118

MANCHESTER & GLASGOW

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WAREHOUSE
WILLIAM POLLEY.



WILL BOLLEY

WM. POLLEY,
66, King Street East, Toronto.
RESPECTFULLY intimate to the Citizens
of Newmarket and surrounding Country
that he has now to hand his first arrivals of
FRESH, FASHIONABLE, STAPLE, &
FINANCIAL GOODS.

FANCY DRY GOODS
To which he invites special attention: comprising
the latest and most approved styles in
Rich Dress Silks,
De Laines, and Parisian Dress Goods,
Printed Muslins and Silk Barges,
Plain and Fancy Straw Bonnets,

Plain, Brocaded & Moir Antique Patterns.
Bonnet Ribbons, Lace Vails,
Sewed Collars, Sewed Habiis Shirts,
Mullin Sleeves, Flowers,
Rich Cambric Prints, Haksfas.

Intending purchasers visiting Toronto, are respectfully solicited to call and examine the S.

TERMS CASH—NO ABATEMENT

WILLIAM POLLE
Third Door West of Church
Chequered Warehouse, 66 King St. }
Toronto, April 19, 1854. }

NEW STORE

On GARBUTT HILL

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends
the public generally, that he has opened
NEW STORE, where he will keep constant
hand a general assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCK
HARDWARE, &c.

advantageous terms, he is prepared to sell at
LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or short credit.

Garbutt Hill,
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. }
N. B.—The Highest price paid for Butter
Eggs.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

where he hopes by strict attention to business, at moderate charges, to secure a share of public patronage.

ALLAN WHITE
Newmarket, Mar 25. 1854.

New Millinery Establishment

THE MISSES MALOY
(FROM ROCHESTER.)
RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants

R Newmarket and surrounding country, the
have opened a
New Millinery Establishment
Over the Store of Mr. R. Kirkpatrick, adjoining
North American Hotel, where they will be

happy to wait upon those who may favor the
orders. They have Paris, London, and New
York Fashions, and are prepared to execute orders
with neatness and despatch.
Newmarket, Aug. 23, 1854.

NOTICE!
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of

NEW SCHOOL.

Monday, the 4th of SEPT^R, at 10 o'clock,
'TERMS:

Children under 8 years, (per qr.)	0
Upwards do do	0
Music, - - - - -	1
Singing, - - - - -	1

Newmarket, August 24, 1854.

FOR SALE.
THE East Seventy Acres of the North
Lot number Thirty-three, in the sec-
cession of the Township of Whitechurch, a
Property, well Wooded and joining the V
Newmarket. Terms LIBERAL. For pa
apply to
A. BOULTBEE, Newm
December 15, 1853.

Just Received!
A NEW WORK, entitled a "VOYAGE
TO CANADA," by a Canadian; embracing a
description of the country—the manners and habits
of the people—together with the difficulties attending
traveller in crossing the Isthmus, at the
NEW ERA OF
Newmarket, Sept. 29, 1851.

